MEXICO, Thursday, July 19, 1855. Santa Anna having proposed to permit the introduction of some forty or fifty thousand bushels of flour and other provisions at a merely nominal duty, the General Agency of Agriculture representing the views expressed by the farmers throughout the country, has presented a memorial to the Government praying for the protection of home industry. It sets forth the necessity of agriculturalists being able safely to rely on having the whole of the home consumption to supply, under the shelter of the laws. It claims also the liberty to export the national productions, excepting the

The necessity for protection is shown by an enumeration of the evils and burdens from which the agricultural interest of the country is now suf fering, among which was the following: 1. The want of capital among the farmers, and the large amount of interest they have to pay for borrowed money. 2. The ecclesiastical burdens, being not good the control of the only a tythe or one-tenth of the produce of the land exacted by law for religion, but the necessity of each estate-owner to support a chapel on his estate as well. 3. Civil taxes: the acabalas duty of three per cent, the folls, and numerous municipal imports. 4. Two years in five the sts. 4. Two years in five the farmers pal imposts. 4. Two years in five the inclusion by are unable to pay the expense of cultivation by their crops, owing to unfavorable seasons, in which years they are not exempt from the imposts just enumerated. 5. The great scarcity of animals: enumerated. 5. The great searcity of animals: the trade in mules and horses formerly brought from the territory ceded by the Guadalupe-Hidalgo Treaty to the United States is now stopped; the Indian depredations have lessened the supplies from the frontiers, and the stock formerly in possession of the farmers having been seized for the purpose of the civil war. 6. The bad roads of the country, which added to the scarcity of mules render transit to market exceedingly The condition of the laborers rendering it necessary that all their extra expenses at mar-riages, sickness and burials, should be borne by

the estate-owners by whom they are employed These evils it is contended render it impossible that the Mexican farmers can compete with foreign growers who have the advantage of cheap and and low freights. It appears that some farmers in Mexico are in

such a deplorable condition as to be obliged to my their crops under embargo in order to continue

The memorial concludes by requesting that the decrees for a forced loan, and for the contributious enumerated be declared null. How far these representations may affect the

policy of Santa Anna remains to be seen. Tacy certainly cannot be long disregarded without seri-ous risk to the Government of the Republic.

BERMUDA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERMUDA, Monday, July 23, 1855. There is no event of particular interest to communicate to THE TRIBUNE by this vessel.

The Presbyterian Ministers' Salary bill passed its secord reading in the House of Assembly on the 20th inst. by a vote of 18 to 7. The stipend of £120 a year is provided in this bill. The stumbling-block heretofore in the final passage into law of a similar measure to this has been the Legislative Council. Whether that House of old fogies" will relax their hostility with reference to that measure is more than I can

The weather here is intensely hot, but not of that dire severity as to produce a coup de sol In this respect we are far before your great cities. The evenings here are chrrmingly pleasant.

A company of the Royal Artillery is al

leave here for the Crimea, via Halifax and England. Additional men of the 26th Regiment arrived here a few days since; and there is a company of the 76th Regiment here, en route for Halifax, N. S. The crops of potatoes and onions are exhausted,

and our planters are lying on their oars.

PRUSSIA.

THE FOURTH OF JULY AT BERLIN.

Berlin, Thursday, July 5, 1855. Yesterday was my Fourth, "glorious Fourth," in Germany, and one to be remembered for the real pleasure which myself and other Americans here enjoyed; not on account of the pleasant dinner party at Mr. Vroem's, our Minister, and ctceteras therewith connected, but because on the day before The Tribune had come with the report of the final proceedings of the Know-Nothing Gonvention. "There is a North!" says THE TRIBUNE, and the thrill of delight with which those of us in a foreign land who feel the shame and disgrace of the tondyism and lickspittleism of Northern doughfaces to the South have read this announcement and the proceedings upon which it is based, can bardly be imagined by you at home.

Prof. Stowe has somewhere recorded that in 1836, as he was passing along a street in a Eurepean city a picture of a slave-whipping on a plantation caught his eye, with the inscription,
"Latest news from the American Republic," and
that the shock of shame and mortification was such that he could hardly go out and look men in the

face for a day or two.

Pictures of this kind, it is true, are seldom now to be seen, but the feeling of contempt for our country which I find among the leading mea of liberal sentiments, and which has grown up mostly within the last four or five years, is as hard to bear - pay harder. The thousand-and-one correspond ents of American newspapers, young men engaged in studies, or hurryskurry travelers, know nothing of this, because they either see nothing of the class of men to whom I refer, or only meet them when they are received as guests and treated ac-cordingly. The feeling of Humboldt respecting the latest specimens of American Democratic statesmanship is already known to the readers of THE TRIEUNE.

No longer ago than day before yesterday I had a conversation with a gentleman well known in the literary world, in which he said, in so many words, that for the last twelve or fifteen years he had hardly heard of anything from the United States fitted to elevate the character of that country in the eyes of Europeans. There was the whole matter of the stealing of Texas, the war with Mexico, the disgraceful corduct of American Ministers in Europe, the continual efforts to steal Cuba which have been winked atso at least it looks here—by the Government, the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850—the defeat of Scott, the man who has done more than any other public man for twenty years to henor his country, by a mas of whom nobody had ever heard—the Soule movements, and the ridiculous paper published by the Ostend Conference-the Kansas business, and finally the rise of a great party in direct opposi-tion to the boasts of America for three-quarters of a century, that she offers an asylum to all the oppressed-that under her protection every man can worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, without let or hinderance, and without suffering in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. One or two points of light there are in the last fifteen years. The skill and noble conduct of Scott is the Marine and the Hallman and Mexican campaign, and the Hulsemann letter of Webster, for instance; but as a whole, the conduct of the United States Government and the teleration of that Government by the people, have most sally disappointed the hopes of all liberal-minded men in Europe. After all, say they, so long as we do not meddle with politics, we are better off here than under the so-much vaunted American Republic.

Every thinking man here who pays attention to American affairs, and such men are very numer- majority—the distance preventing the Missourians reasoning, and consequent far ous and influential, sees that the United States is being on hand a second time; but of course his which the memorial abounds.

governed by a small Oligarchy of slaveholders, and that the General Government is, and for the most part since the days of Quincy Adams has been, but a tool in their hands: The cause of liber-ty and political progress in Europe, is hindered and held back more by American faithlessness to Liberty than by all the censorships, prisons and

armies of kings and Kaisers.

It was the hope which THE TRIBUNE brought us that a new generation of men at the North is coming upon the stage, which made this Fourth of July a new era to us here. It is a good sign to see men like Foster, who for fifteen years have withdrawn themselves from political life, coming forward at this juncture to take up the gauntlet and bid defiance to Slavery. Among the men elected to the next Congress are certainly many of exceedingly small calibre, but if they will act up to the mark of the Philadelphia Convention, they ay make themselves names of which their pos terity may well be proud.

If the Northern members of the next Congress could be conscious of the interest with which their proceedings will be watched here by all parties these who found hopes upon, as well as those who fear the influence of the success of the American Constitution—they could not refrain from standing as firm as rocks for Liberty. The very fact that so many of them have been elected upon the old Know-Nothing platform has made them and their

proceedings objects of special interest.

The principles declared by the seceding North ern members of the Convention have been approved of by gentlemen here to whom I have showed them, and have been published in more than one of the German papers, without a word of reproachful comment. If a stand is made, if the word really goes forth to Slavery, "Thus far and no farther "and here shall thy proud waves be stayed"—if the Declaration of Independence become once more the corner stone of our Republicanism, it will do more to cheer the spirits of the free and liberal minds of Europe than all other causes together, for it will give them faith once more in free institutions. The English Government has at least seen tried and found most miserably wanting Despotism seems just now the only possible rule Shall the United States still continue false to her Shall its Government continue to have but one end and aim-that of discouraging and opposing the free enterprise of the North, and of spreading and strengthening human Slavery! A Prof. Miles from South Carolina read us an ora-

tion at Mr. Vroom's yesterday upon "Justice and "Virtue, the foundation and corner stone of our Republic." I applied it involuntarily to the question of Slavery, and thought over the result of the Philadelphia Convention as a glorious commentary upon it. Wise's son read the Declaration of Ineependence, and it recalled the declaration read in THE TRIBUNE the day before of North-Independence. God speed the men who made it!

Five years ago the Berlin National Zeitung, the leading liberal paper of North Germany, was in the habit of publishing much in answer to the attacks of the tory and despotic Press upon our country and its institutions. Of late, since the accession of the present Administration to power it has been forced into silence, for what can it say about Cuba-Souleism, and little-giant Kansasism? Within the last few weeks, however, it has given place once more to American Affairs, and speaks hopefully of the prospect of the formation of a Northern party last week's number honorable mention is made of Seward, Hale, Sumner, Greeley, and some others, as men to be depended upon, and as being really at the head of the Northern movement.

A pleasant sign of hope that our country may retrieve what it has lost in the estimation of Europeans, I find in the progress which THE TRIB-UNE is making here. The influence for evil which has been exerted by the Tory press of England, in taking the lowest, meanest, most unprincipled sheet published in America, as the exponent of Americanism cannot be estimated. The true value of a satanic press, edited by a runaway Scotchman as such an exponet is becoming known. And so is the value of your truly American sheet gaining here as well as in England due estimation. THE TRIBUNE spoken of in the National Zeitung of June 28, as "unquestionably the most valuable sheet in the United States, in spite of its pecu-"liar notions upon certain topics." I have no difficulty in finding readers enough for the Semi-Weeklies after I have perused them. The variety of the contents, the amount of matter, the vigor of its editorial columns, the correctness of its views upon European matters, its honesty and candor, and the vast variety of its information upon

topics receives due appreciation.

The estimation in which it is held by the Americans abroad may be judged of by this little circumstance: A young physician from a slaveholding city called upon me the other day to read THE TRIBUNE. He said he could not read it without having his temper excited, and cursing the whole establishment-and yet he must read it, for it is the only paper which comes to Europe by which one

to the laborers in the good cause, to give us reason for a still nobler joy upon, the next return of the anniversary. I am sorry to say that Bettina von Armine has been sick with a brain fever at Bonn. understand she is getting better at present. Prof. Wilhelm Grimm has been forced by ill health to cease his labors for a time, and leave Berlin, under the care of his son, for a bath near Stuttgardt. Humboldt is spending the Summer at Potsdam, and is seen by but few strangers.

FROM KANSAS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Kansas, Friday, July 27, 1855. You have already learned by the telegraph the initial proceedings of that lawless body which claims to be the Legislature of Kansashow it met at Pawnee and refused scats to the real representatives chosen by the second election, and who, the Missouri hordes not being present, were mostly Free Soilers-how it passed a resolution adjourning to the Shawnee Mission. which, being vetoed by Gov. Reeder, was repassed over his head-how it did so adjourn an 1 commenced the serio comico business of lawmaking, and how the dauntless Governor, no whit moved from his position, vetoed the first bill on the ground that all laws made at that place were illegal, and promised to veto the whole. All this you have heard, doubtless; but matters have gone still further, for on the recep-tion of this second veto the rage of these patriotic men knew no limit, and finally found vent in a fierce memorial to the President, stating the intractability of the Governor he had given them and demanding that he be removed and another ap pointed more to their liking. A copy of this im pudent and shameless document I inclose; and Northern men will feel fresh cause of alarm for Kansas when they learn that Mr. McDonald, one of the Council, leaves to-morrow for Washington, as a special envoy to convey this memorial to the President, and urge compliance with its requests Sanguine hopes are entertained that, with the of Henry A. Wise and other fire-eating politicians, the President may finally be brought to yield to

This Legislature is made up of as ordinary men as you will meet at any common bar-room caucus. Take out two or three members from the Council, balance would scarcely make a creditable Board of County Supervisors. Some of them are below all They are mostly all actual residents of Missouri, though a few have spent a short time in the Territory, just for the looks; as for instance, McGee, who lives in Westport, Mo., with his family, and has not the most remote intention of changing his residence: though, since having been elected to the House, he has seen fit to reside a while with his brother in the District he represents, nearly a hundred miles interior. His was one of the contested water and the most residence of the contested water and the most residence of the contested water and the most residence of the contested water and the most residence. one of the contested seats, and the procedure is a sample of others. At the second election a Free-Soiler named Wood, was elected by a very large

claims were set aside, and McGee got his seat. claims were set aside, and Metice got his seat-Whata farce!

This day week has been set apart for a joint session of the Houses to determine the location of the Capital. As much dissatisfaction prevails, I question whether a two-thirds vete can be had in favor of any point. Of course all Free State towns will get the go-by.

Gov. Reeders's situation is most trying. Sur-sureded by vindictive and describe many brancht

rounded by vindictive and desperate men-brought daily in contact with them under circumstances calculated to stimulate their hatred to the utmost -cut off by the intervention of hostile territory from all his friends in the East, with the real zens of Kansas, who are his friends, scattered over a large region, unable to afford any substantial protection, and incumbered and overawed by the drilled hirelings of Atchison, who swarm along the border-any man of less fidelity and nerve would yield to this immense pressure and cut the Gor-dian knot by resigning an office whose chief re-wards are danger, care and villification. But Gov REPDER is eminently the man for the place. With a calm, well-balanced mind, he unites the most remarkable firmness and physical and moral courage. Deprived even of the support which he would receive from an upright and fearless national administration, he still stands in the breach and battles for the insulted liberties he has been appointed to defend. Reflect, O ye favored sons of the North, whose nights and days are spent fearlessly under the protection of law, that the Governor of Kansas to-day lives within earshot of a hundred organized focs: that he passes to and from his every meal through their midst, the recipient of scowls malignant bate-that he no more dares leave his room without pistels and dirk than he would if a dweller in the midst of the savagest tribe of heathenesse—that he lives entirely conscious as do the family he has left behind him in his home, that any day—any hour—he may be the vic-tim of the assassin—reflect on these things, and then say whether anything is too much that you can do to end this shocking condition of things, and place Kansas in a position to defend her Governor and herself against the warfare iniquity now being waged. Bestir yourselves, we implore you; give us men, to possess this unequaled land, in the name of Freedom; and send capital to develop its latent resources; and in the meantime see to it that no man, not sound to the core, gets any office where his influence can directly or indirectly affect this greatest question of the day: "Freedom Slavery for the white men of Kansas!" NEOSHO.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribone. KANSAS CITY, Friday, July 27, 1855. Stopping here for the night on my way up the river to my home in the Territory, I sit down to give you a description of the Missouri Legislature, now making laws for us at Shawnee Mission. I dropped in upon the session of that honorable and sapient body yesterday morning. They were about to enter into joint session to consider and sign the memorial to the President asking the removal of Gov. Reeder. In personal appearance the wise men may be classified into bullies, dandies and flunkies. The bullies are boisterous-looking (I heard little said), red-nosed frontier-men; the fops are early buds prematurely clipped from the stalks of Southern Universities, anxious by loud-mouthed strife to win laurels in this promising field for large-talking men without brains; and the last, the flunkies, are meek, pious-eyed cowards from the Free States, who have been bought by their vanity, interest or fear to avow Pro-Slavery sentiments, and thereby lose the respect of honest

men of all parties.

I had barely time to remark this much when it was decided that there were too many witnesses of what was to be done, and a motion carried to go into secret session, which was accomplished by removing to the top of the house, the open win dows below being hardly favorable to pri vacy. The secret session lasted for nearly four hours, at the end of which, the grave legislators with care worn and very thirsty appearance, came pell mell down the stairs, the entire body making a "break" for a private room containing the Territorial whisky. It shortly became known that the secret session had among other very grave acts, appointed Mr. Stringfellow Speaker of the House, to bear to the President their compliments and their memorial, setting forth the grievances for which they pray redress. Truly ours would be an unhappy country should natural death, or rum, or their deserts, rob us of our ever watchful guardians, the Stringfellow family. Do our consciences grow sore, misgive us with regard to the Institution? kind Providence raises up a Rev. Stringfellow to show us the divine origin of African Slavery and warm us into pious emulation of the patriarchs who could not do wrong. Lest the cares of mind-ing our own affairs should annoy us, there appears a legal Stringfellow generously ready to assume command of our ship of State and furnish his own crew, and lest some sudden occasion arise in which we might risk our Arcadian peacefulness in the necessity for action, we have a Dr. Stringfellow with us all the time for purposes of general usefulness, this time it being to represent our sufferings at Washington. Truly, we are cared for with a tenderness unprecedented in his-tory, unless perhaps by the care of the Babes in the Woods.

But the "Kansas troubles" are not yet begun. On the one hand the Pro Slavery party are determined, backed by Missouri, to give by the enactments of this Legislature the death-blow to their opponents; while on the other, all through the Territory the Free State men are preparing for organized oppo-sition to all its laws. Seme time the shock of collision must come. By the first party Gov. Reeder is hated and feared, while by the second he is almost loved—and all'this without any positive favor ever shown them by him; he has only been the rock against which the storm that would have swept them away has broken in vain fury. His exceeding unpopularity with the Missourians is be-cause all their devices to evade justice, as far as it has been in his power to administer it, have failed : cajolement, intimidation and sophistry have alike failed to impose upon either his heart or his judgment. While we know that his sympathies are with us, his manner has never been such as could be misconstrued in our favor, and with more than ordinary discretion he has never allowed favor on the one side nor persecution on the other, to cause him to forget for a moment the sacredness of his trust in the weakness of the man. If President Pierce dares to remove him, and the curses of the honest men of Kansas are of any avail in Heaven, then may a true parable be told of how a great magnate did lift up his voice with Dives in vain supplication for an article he never had much oc-

on for on earth. Of the memorial, as a specimen of Missouri law composition and logic, I have but little to say, except to expose some perversions of the truth pat-ent to every citizen of Kansas. First, complaint is made that although the Kansas bill passed in May, yet Gov. Reeder did not appear until October: they forget to state that he was not appointed until the last of July. Second, he is charged with speculating in Delaware lands; but they do not state that the lands referred to are a few lots in the town of Leavenworth, which is shown by Jeff. Davis in his correspondence with Commissioner Manypenny not to be on Delaware lands. Here notice that this land speculation subject is a very delicate subject, in that were allusion directly made to speculations in Leavenworth the delegamade to speculations in Leavenworth the desega-tion from that place, being all large proprietors, would take offense; and no allusion at all can be made to the noted Kawspeculations, because they include two of the best Pro-Slavery men in the Territory, the Attorney-General and Judge Elmore: therefore, that portion of the charges is treated very gingerly. Third, when the adjournment from Pawnee is spoken of, no allusion is made to the fact that the act of adjournment was vetoed by the Governor on the same ground as

the taken in his last, and his views and position There are numberless other little contemptible perversions and mistepresentations which I have not the time to notice, to say nothing of the faulty reasoning, and consequent faulty conclusions, with

FROM COUNCIL CITY. er from a member of the Ameri empany, eated July 17 and 21:

Everything looks busy here. The weather is dry. We have preaching every Sabbath, a Sabbath-School and a Bible Class. Mr. --- of New-York City has a daughter with him, who yesterday opened a School in a tent at Council House,

FREEDOM IN MINNESOTA

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ST. ANTHONY FALLS, M. T., July 26, 1855. Yesterday was a glorious day for Minnesota. A large and enthusiastic Delegate Convention of the Republicans from nearly every part of the Territory assembled in the Representative Hall of the Capitol at St. Paul at 10 o'clock, A. M. After the passage of the following resolutions, which was done with great unanimity, except the seventh resolution relative to the Fugitive Slave Act, which met with a little opposition from one or two members, (who it was supposed had strayed from a Hunker Democrat Convention, for a similar object, then in session in the city). The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Delegate to Congress, when William R. Marshall was declared to be the choice of the Convention by a large majority over all others, and on motion received the unanimous vote of the Convention. Wm. R. Marshall is one of our tried men in the

Temperance enterprise; and, I may acd, in the Anti-Slavery reform. He presided over our Terri-torial Republican Convention at this place in March last. He is a man of fair talents as a speaker; of good business habits, and by his strict ntegrity of character, and gentlemanly both in public life and as a private citizen, has wen for himself the respect and confidence of all

The Administration forces of the Territory, and a few stray Silver Gray Whigs, which will unite to oppose him, might have effected his defeat, but dissentions among them will insure the triumphant success of the Republicans and you may set it down as a fixed fact that the next Delegate to Congress from Minnesota will be a Republican.

1. Resolved, That we resilirm our purpose to array the moral and political power of Minnessta, whether as a Territory of a State, on the side of Freedom, and to aid in wielding the whole constitutional force of the

to aid in wicking the whole constitutional force of the Federal Government, whenever we can and wherever we can, against the existence of Slavery.

2. Resolved, That wherever Slavery may constitutionally be abolished by the General Government, there its continuance is a national curse, for which every citizen is responsible so far as he refuses to exert his influence for its removal.

3. Resolved. That the perfidious repudiation by the Senate of a solemn compact with the North whereby the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas were forever consecrated to Freedom has absolved us from all compacts and compromises in relation to Slavery out-side of the Constitution. We now demand the restoration of Kansas, Nebraska and all our other Territo-ries to Freedom, and solemnly declare that we never will consent to the acquisition of another foot of slave territory, nor the admission of another slave State into the Union.

4. Resolved, That we are in favor of River and

Harbor Improvements whenever they are clearly of national importance, whether in the East or West, on

salt or fresh water.

5. Resoired, That, as representatives of the Republican party of Minnesota, we regard it as the mission of that party not only to speak and act against Slavery, but to take possession of our Territorial Government, so far as Congress has left it in our power, and administer it according to the Republican principles of practical Democracy by filling all the places of trust with men of personal merit in perfect disregard of the wishes of political aspirants and celf-constituted leaders.

wishes of political aspirants and celf-constituted leaders.

6. Resolved, That we invite our follow-citizens throughout the Territory—sharing as they do in a regerd to whatever concerns the interests of our infant commonwealth, whatever may be their views on other questions—to unite with us in carrying out the principles and measures here set forth, and urge the importance of immediate and universal organization of all the friends of the Republican movement in their respective precincts and counties that they who think aike may act effectually together.

7. Resolved, That we believe the Fugitive Slave Law to be unconstitutional, and that we demand its unconditional repeal.

unconditional repeat.

s. Resolved, That we regard the traffic in intoxicating beverages as a public evil without mixture of good, and that at our approaching Fall election we will do what we can to secure the choice of a Legislature which shall enact a constitutional law sup-pressing it and to fill the county and precinct offices with men who will enforce such a law.

FROM IOWA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

KEOKUK, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1855. The emigration to Iowa the present season is immense. Every steamer that comes up the Mississippi, and every train of cars that appreach our borders is crowded with movers bound for the West, the most of whom are seeking homes in this State. And when we look at the location, condition and prospects of Iowa we are not surprised that those who emigrate westward should naturally select it as the place of their destination. Its location is between the two mightiest rivers in the world-near the geographi cal center of the Union, and it is destined become an interior instead of a frontier State. Our condition is flourishing. Our Government is not encumbered by any debt. Our inhabitants are generally industrious, temperate and economical. Our soil is unsurpassed for fertility, and our farmers are reaping a rick reward from their labors. Several railroads are being constructed across the State and will soon be completed. The Prohibit-ory Liquor Law enacted by the last Legislature and indorsed by the people is working gloriously. Many of the rumsellers have left the State and many abandoned the nefarious traffic, and we confidently expect in a short time to rid our State of

the last dram-shep.

Our prospects are decidedly bright in every respect. Our State is filling with the right kind of inhabitants. The right kind of sentiment prevails. "Slavery and whisky" have but few advocates among the freemen of Iowa and they have met with a signal rebuke and final defeat; and old-fogyism of every description is at a low ebb all over the State. G. W. M.

FROM GLOVERSVILLE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. GLOVERSVILLE, Fulton Co., N. Y., 7

Tuesday, July 31, 1855.

There are several matters of interest respecting this place which may perhaps be worthy of notice in your columns. The census of our village just completed ex-

hibits a ratio of increase in population scarcely paralleled except in the towns and villages of the new States in the West. Its population in 1850 was 1.086. The number within the incorporated limits is now 1,965, and within the limits included in the enumeration of 1850 it is considerably more than 2,000. We have thus more than doubled our number in five years, and there is no doubt that we shall do the same in the five years to come. We have also increased in other things in like proportion. A large number of buildings, many of them fine brick structures, are now going up. Among the rest is a splendid building, just finished, and designed for a Young Ladies' Boarding Seminary of an order superior to most such institutions. It has cost \$15,000, and is amply furnished with every convenience for ventilation, bathing and whatever is requisite for the health and high culture of its pupils. sign of its founders is to establish an institution in which, while no element of a substantial and fin ished education shall be forgotten, yet the chief aim shall be not so much to cram young minds with ill-digested knowledge, or to adorn with mere fashionable accomplishments, as to train and develop character, and thus to fit young women for the high and responsible duties to which they are called by the times. You will naturally ask for the causes of our prosperity. In a pecuniary point of view it springs from the branch of manufacturing industry which flourishes among us. As the name of our village indicates, our people are

almost universally engaged in the making of glores and mittens. From the petty trade of a peddler this business has grown up into a large and im-portant branch of manufactures and commerce. During the past year 150,000 dozen of gloves and mittens were made in and around our village, valued at about \$1.000,000. The materials for this business are derived from our own country, from Central and South America, from India and Africa-in fact from every part of the world where an animal can be found that wears a deerskin or anythirg like one. No better example could be de-sired than that furnished on a small scale in the history and condition of this place of the effect of manufacturing industry in concentrating popula-tion and creating a ready market at home for every product of the farmer and the mechanic Had every village of our State been encouraged by a moderate tariff to engage in some branch of manufactures, we should not now have been compelled te deplore the draining off of its population and resources by emigration to other States. Another cause of our prosperity is the religious

and moral character of our people. This village and adjacent region enjoyed during fifty years the labors and influence of the late Rev. Elisha Yale -a man venerable and almost patriarchal in the memories of many here and elsewhere. His hand sowed the seeds which have sprung up into many vigorous and fruitful plants of character and influ ence. Our churches are remarkable for their benevelence and activity in various moral and social enterprises. In one of them, to my own knowledge, the annual amount contributed to objects outside of itself and its own interests is an average of \$20 per member in a membership of 125. Maine Law is not executed among us, but the only reason why is, there is nothing here upon which to execute it. No grog-shop or liquor-selling of any kind has been tolerated in our place for years. The consequence has been "the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime," as it will be all over the State when the principle of Prohibition is enforced. Pauperism is unknown among us, and there is for every man, woman and child a chance for labor with fair wages, and ing to competency and wealth. Putting these things together-a live Christianity, an esta Temperance, and a thriving branch of industrywhat more is necessary for the prosperity of any

Last, but not least, a large number of co both of the DAILY and WEEKLY TRIBUNE are taken here, educating the people to habits of thought and enterprise. Nothing more need be said why our village has advanced while others have re-

FROM SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1855.

Having just arrived at this delightful wateringplace, with a heart of compassion for the good people of Gotham "and the rest of mankind," I I would be the means of inducing them to come up hither. Imagine yourself lifted up some 1,500 feet above your sanctum, having a circumference of some 12 or 15 miles of the best table-land as level as a prairie, all under a high state of cul tivation, with excellent roads running through and around the whole area. Three splendid hotels, with ample grounds finely laid out-with such an atmosphere as they only can have in a mountain-ous region at such an elevation, and then you have Schooly's Mountain.

With regard to the medicinal properties of the waters I can say say nothing, as I have taken none they may be good for invalids but I doubt the pro priety of persons in health drinking waters that

are medicinal.

There are two routes from New-York to this There are two routes from New-York to this place. The one by Morris and Essex Railroad, and the other by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. I came up by the latter route, leaving New-York at 1 P M, and I was captivated by the scenery. We took cars at Elizabeth-port, (after an hour's sail over the Bay); the first 25 miles was over a level country, but well cultivated, after that the hills began to spring up around us, and soon we were among the mountains. How little do the mass of your citizens know what beauties abound in nature so near them. At New-Hampton we took stages for the mountain, and were perfectly surprised at the beauty and luxuriance country. I am afraid this wet spell will produce serious injury to the wheat, much of which is exposed; but the corn, potatoes and oats were never better.

FROM MAINE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1855. The fierce crusade against our Municipal Government, which two months ago commenced with a riot, and has since exhibited the various phases of a bogus coroner's inquest-newspaper editors crying hyena-like for blood-and "citizens' meetings," so called, got up ostensibly for the purposes of "allaying excitement" and seeing to the administration of the city funds-but which were characterized by violence and ir decency-has at length assumed a definite

At the opening of the S. J. Court yesterday— Judge Howard on the Bench—General Smith, Judge Howard on the Bench-General Smith, the Coroner who presided over the second or "begus" inquest, appeared with a voluminous mass of papers inclosed in an envelope, and very pompously (so The Advertiser says) delivered them to the Judge. These pepers contain the proceedings of said inquest during the sitting—about eighteen days—and include the verdict of the Jury 2500. and the bill of cost, amounting to about \$500. These are to be before the "Jurors for our said "State." and ere many days "we shall see what

The friends of the Government, and especially of Mayer Dow, who is criminated in this proceeding, are very sanguine that no bill will be found the Grand Jury ; but whether this proves true or not, much expensive litigation will doubtless

grow out of this inquest.

The campaign has actually commenced in Maine The Republicans had a tremendous rally at Bux-ton to-day. Hen. J. R. Giddings, Senator Hale, Gov. Morrill and other distinguished speakers were present. Three thousand is the smallest number estimated to have been present. 14th the State Convention meets in this city, and it is expected to be the greatest time Portland has seen for many a day-great in its bearing and influence on our ensuing election, and the future condition of Republicanism. Maine will speak again this Fall, and her tone will be no doubtful and her tone will be no do one either. The thickening events so aggravating, so disgraceful, which have of late characterized our Administration-I mean matters in Kansaswill rouse the sons of the Dirigo State to conquer the foes of Freedom and plant the banner of Republicanism on a permanent position.

FROM SYRACUSE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1855.

The third prosecution in this city for violations of the Prohibitory Law by selling liquor, was terminated late last evening, and the Jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The offender, Edward Snyder, the keeper of a Dutch saloon, was fined \$50. This is the second conviction. In the first case, by advice of friends of the new statute, the Justice did not fine the convicted party. This leniency seems to have been mistaken by opponents of the Law for a fear to impose the penalty, and this feeling doubtless gave them courage to covertly pursue the traffic.

A fourth case in progress this morning, and preparations are making for three or four others. The temperance agency in the City Hall—next door to the Police Office—works finely. The drunkards that are now and then arraigned undergo a thorough examination as to where they get their liquor, and thus several good cases have been made. There is a surprising loss of memory in many instances. Ten dollars fine or ten days imprisonment has a wonderful tendency to weaken the taste—it works admirably as a regenerator of a perverted stomach.

The prettiest feature of the Law is the convent of the rumseller's victim into an instrument who with to punish his crimes.

Since Sunday the weather has been all that on be desired by the farmers, excepting a brief shown on Monday. No one complains that the Railwas pretty generally spent in the hay and who fields. The TRIBUNE's advice and information record to appropried wheat were both timeless. resard to sprouted wheat were both timely and Here is an argument in favor of the Problem

Here is an argument in layor of the Problems Law which "speaks volumes." During the twen two days succeeding the date when the law as effect there were six commitments to our Compenitorities. During the same number of the Penitentiary. Penitentiary. During the man wanter of a preceding the 4th of July there were themes to that institution! CARROU.

RUM AND BLUE FISH AT FIRE ISLAND

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. The Temperance and Anti-Temperance me

here are at open war. The latter threaten certain suit of clothes to one who has taken & lead in stopping drunkenness and Sabbas breaking. Those who sometimes got see a bay, as it is called, are making streamous efter to prevent boatmen from taking a Temperan men across the bay; and Sela Strong, who kee the lotel at Penalaquet, has tried to prevent Weeks from conveying the same man and a friends in his stage from the station to the be at the bay side; but Mr. Weeks replied hea not question his passengers what their but was, nor whether they were Temperance may not, but if it came to that he went for the k perance man. I advise all Temperance mean to Fire Island to buy tickets to Thompson Sur-and Weeks will take them direct to the which will always be in readiness when the sengers arrive from the cars to leave for

There has been a remissness in not gazetting arrivals and departures to and from this as watering place, which hereafter, I am informs is to be done, and especially such as make a pur to spend the Sabbath Day here sailing and fishe most of whom come from your City. I u te the south side to reside, that they do not be quent the bay on the Sabbath; and it is to hoped that hereafter none of them will lend the countenance on week days to any establishma which sells intoxicating liquor on the Sabba Let them take such a stand, and the dashing me from the City will be driven from the bay on Sa

Blue fish were scarce till last week, when 34 40 to each boat were caught, but yesterday a boat's company caught 150, some of which we

ANOTHER CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Trebune. Six: Having seen an article in your paper of le 31, headed "Arrest of the Notorious Burglar Turs

Corrected," which is anything but a correction, a believing you willing to give the credit to those wh deserve it, I will state the transaction as it took plan being myself partly concerned in it, though not a official. Farrell, after tracking the party for to hours, changing his clothes, traced them to a shoply official. Fairell, after tracking the party for is hours, changing his clothes, traced them to a stoop Spring st., where they sat down. Arriving at he corner of Spring st. and the Bowery, where I we standing, he left me to watch them and went to low for Hoyt. Howell, Hoyt and Fairell came up the Bowery to me, when we all went to the place whe they were sitting. Fairell inquired, "Which a two one?" They all looked down in their faces. He said, "That's bum," pointing to Turner; when Famitook him by the collar, jerking him up, saying "Case" we went you." He held both his hands down too his jerson, and Fairell put his hands down as he says, to search him. At this moment Tase fired, wounding Fairell in the left shoulder, was Fairell struck him with his club over the left temps straggering him. Hoyt at the same time struck him a the arms, and then turned and left, crossing the sas and going the width of two houses on the other that the blows brought Turner to his knees. Turner is the second time, striking Fairell on the band of that, the ball passing through the leaf, when Famitume, which had the desired effect. The wadding the second shot struck me in the eye. I followed Hyacrosa the street, making him for a handkerchist, a this time there was no officer near Fairell, he having to fight an armed burglar slone, and had he been fabled the prisoner would have made his escape. It credit is therefore entirely due to the manliness of it.

Fairell, who proves that he was no coward.

JOSEPH D. MONELLL, Privie Watchman in the Been Residence No. 150 Elizabether.

—About 10 o'clock last night a collision occurred the Delaware, which resulted in the sinking of a steambost Minitenomi. The Minitenomi had been an excursion to Fort Delaware, opposite Delaware City, and when about a mile below the Navy yard, a her return, she came in violent collision with a steam tent that was going in an expected direction. The tent that was going in an expected direction.

her return, she came in violent collision with a steaming that was going in an opposite direction. The instruck the M. on the isrbend side of her bow wis such force as to cut her down below the water mat and the water rushed in with great rapidity.

The shock was tremendous on both boats, antibutmost consternation and terror prevailed among by passengers. Some idea of the violence of the some may be formed by all the crockery on board by broken to pieces. In the cabin the supper-tables not yet been cleared, and the jar dashed all the day to the floor and shattered them. Fortunately, the was within a short distance of the above at the use the mishap, and orders were immediately gives to me the mishap, and orders were immediately given her upon the "flats," which was done and she sant

shellow water.

After the collision the tag was drawn off, but its found that she had suntained no serious damage, it soon as possible the passengers were got selerated to the tag and were brought up to Mend Ak. Wharf, where they were landed. Capt. Harver is the crew remained on the wreck during the night. The night was quite dark, and the officers of a Miantonomi allege that the tag had no lights is played. There were about one hundred passenge on beard the lill-faited boat, one-half of whom we women and children. It is a most fortunate circumstance that the boat was near the above at the time the accident; had she been out in the middle of a river it would have been almost impossible to he

river it would have been out in the mane of a river it would have been almost impossible to he avoided a serious loss of life. No person was injured on either boat, although several narrow excaps we made, and there were very few but were much high coned. The sunken boat was raised this morning and tors

to Washington-st. wharf. She is badly damaged. [Philadelphia Buleta M

MURDER OF A RAHEGOAD CONTRACTOR—M: AdOrr of Macon, an extensive contractor on the sare
rith, Athany and Guif Railroad, was mardered at
days since, as is supposed, by his own sire, she
can it miles from Hinesville, where his body state
on Sundey meraling. What leads to the sagainst his slave is the fact that the last time is
was seen he was accompanied by his slave, when
had in custedly as a runsway. The negro seem fine since, and was arrested in South Carlo
whither his master had been for him. Mr. H. art
turning as expected, and his overseer learning is
that he had been seen near Hinesville, had instecious aroused that some mislap had befolks the
was the finding of the body. The saddle upon
Mr. H. had ridden was found, but the horse
were not to be found. The body had also been rele
of a valuable watch and money.

The Franking Paivillege,—We were quite for MURDER OF A RAILROAD CONTRACTOR-Mr. &

of a valuable watch and money.

[Savannsh Jeans 187]

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—We were unit feeling struck yesterday morating in passing a particle of the franking prince of certain of our Representatives at waining prise of certain of our Representatives at waining as we beheld eight immense bags of mail mattering at the door, weighing about tectee handred passing all labeled "Free—Henry S. Geyer. It get shipment, consisting of a pair of French shipment on the cannot say.

INDIAS TROUBLES UP THE MISSISIPPI RUEE—Soresson THE SIOUX.—The officers of the ship of the people of Wabeshaw Village, application with the people of Wabeshaw Village, application of a party of Sioux Indians, numbering about for a party of Sioux Indians, numbering and the country back of the village, and homes in the country back of the village, and three tening an attack upon the town. The peop three tening an attack upon the town.

Missouri Democrat, Ast. Indians a pair of the ship is a party of the country back of the village and three tening an attack upon the town.